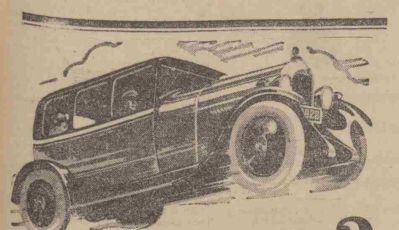

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## DR. VORONOFF.

### Experiments Prohibited in This Country.

The Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons that Dr Voronoff has given leave to land in the United Kingdom on May 22 and no time limit was imposed. His object was to give lectures at Cambridge and elsewhere, with no licence of any kind for conducting experiments in this country.

Mr Briant: Can he conduct experiments without licence? The public is extremely anxious to know that he shall not have the opportunity of conducting dangerous and disgusting operations.

The Home Secretary: It is quite impossible that he should conduct any vivisectional or cutting experiments on any animal without licence, and that licence I have not and do not propose to grant. (Cheers.)

Lt.-Col. Fremantle (C., St. Albans): Is he a human being an exception, and may he not offer himself for an experiment if he likes?

Mr Bedford (C. Salford S.): Would it be possible for some licensed person to make an operation on the animal and leave Dr. Voronoff to complete the experiment on the human being?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: No such experiments are conducted in this country, and the suggestion that it is possible to have another operator who is licensed would not work, because I am most careful to inquire into the nature of the operations conducted under licence.

Mr Baldwin informed Sir Robert Hutchison in the Commons yesterday that no subsidies were now being paid by the Government to manufacturers of poison gas and bacteria.

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## PROTECTING TRADE INTERESTS

### North Somerset Licensees and Appeal for Unity.

The annual meeting of the North Somerset Licensed Victuallers' Association was held at the Bute Hotel, Victoria Street, Bristol, yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Mr T. J. Garrett.

The report stated that the Association, both numerically and financially, was in a satisfactory condition. There were 193 members, an increase over last year, and the balance in hand was £319 7s 6d. An appeal was made to members to attend the meetings during the coming year, especially in view of a possible General Election. It was imperative that they should be fully acquainted with all the latest activities for and against their trade. An acknowledgment was made of the work of Mr Fred Little, of the N.T.D.A., and his assistant, Mr E. T. Morgan. The report continued by way of congratulation to members upon the conduct of their businesses generally. The legal costs of the Association had been very moderate notwithstanding the oppressive restrictions under which they were trading. Following a brief resumé of the year's activities the report reminded members that a trade worth living by was worth fighting for, and, therefore, the officers appealed for greater co-operation in their fight against the "fanatical people" in the political party.

The President, in seconding the report, said he did so with mixed feelings both of congratulation and regret. He congratulated the members upon the way they had conducted their businesses, but regretted that with all their efforts during the past year nothing had matured by way of relief from the existing unjust restrictions. They had heard read in the annual report the work of the officers and delegates at the various conferences and meetings and of the help given them by the National Trade Defence Association through Messrs Little and Norman. Added to this there was the excellent work of their secretary, Mr Webber, in increasing the membership, and he urged upon them the utmost necessity of holding together and to fight tooth and nail for their liberty.

Mr T. George Kaslake (President of the Bristol Society of Wine Trade Association) seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Mr T. J. Garrett was re-elected president for the sixth year the ensuing, and Mr H. Currie was elected vice-president. The committee was re-elected en bloc.

## THE NEW ELECTORATE.

### Over 5,200,000 Increase Under Franchise Bill.

Of the 5,221,902 new electors who, it is estimated, will be added to the electorate in England, Wales and Scotland, under the provisions of the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Bill, 1928, only 16,000 will be men, and these become qualified in respect of their wives' occupation of business premises.

These additions, according to a return issued from the Home Office yesterday, bring the electorate to a total of 27,024,569, exclusive of the Universities, the figures for which are not available.

The details are—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

| | New | Estimated Total Electorate. |
|---|---|---|
| Boroughs ..... | 2,468,000 | 12,824,395 |
| Counties ..... | 2,211,400 | 11,670,265 |

SCOTLAND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boroughs ..... | 240,568 | 1,578,689 |
| Counties ..... | 311,934 | 1,451,211 |

The largest increase is in Lancashire, an addition of 629,500, bringing the total to 3,127,614. The two-seated constituency of Bolton has an increase of 26,500, South Blackpool, with only one member, follows with 24,000 and has a total estimated electorate just below that of Blackburn, which has two members.

The increase in Yorkshire's various Ridings is 504,000, the electorate advancing to 2,690,672.

The only notable increase in Scotland is at Dundee, a double-membered constituency, where an extra 24,544 voters brings the electorate to 102,241.

# Electricity in the Home

## Development and Requirements

## Warning of Wireless Dangers

The Conference of the Incorporated Municipal Engineers' Association, at Bath, yesterday, heard and discussed papers on Domestic Electrification at what was appropriately termed "Woman's Day."

On the question of wireless, warning was given of the dangers of handling radio equipment in close proximity to apparatus connected to a public supply system, emphasis being given to the need of safety methods, some of which were indicated.

The first paper was by Messrs J. L. Carr and J. D. Peattie, of the Manchester Electricity Department, who dealt with the development and requirements. They pointed out that the scope for the application of electricity to domestic use is almost boundless, and this type of load is emerging on a period of unprecedented development. But there was a grave danger that the initial development would prove so fascinating that, with existing apparatus and methods, a serious setback might be experienced later from which it might take years to recover. They add: "The average domestic user knows nothing at all of the requirements of apparatus for safe and satisfactory service, but is entirely in the hands of those who supply him with appliances, and no effort should be spared to retain his confidence. This is all the more necessary because of the extension of electrical facilities, not only to the enthusiast, but also to the man in the street." Recent accidents had resulted from the handling of faulty electrical appliances in proximity to radio-receiving apparatus. It was essential that every effort should be made to keep improvements in apparatus and methods ahead of developments in use. It was, perhaps, unfortunate that a great deal of publicity has been given in the Lay Press to such expressions as "a cheap and abundant supply of electricity." Progress in domestic electrification was dependent not so much upon the cost of energy, as upon the cost of the installation and apparatus.

### Lighting the Advance Guard.

After giving technical information as to installations, etc., it was pointed out that electric lighting might be regarded as the advance guard of domestic electrification, but it was seldom realised that both consumer and supply undertaking are committed to relatively heavy capital expenditure for a service which frequently brings in little revenue. In lighting the decorative effect played an even more important part than efficiency—to the advantage of the supply authority. It was lamentable to observe the large number of unsuitable fittings sold and the incorrect application of lamps to many instances. In the smaller residences, and particularly in those erected under recent housing schemes clear lamps were frequently employed without shades or, at the best, with only shallow inefficient shades, with resultant complaints about eye strain. The authors considered that one important duty of supply authorities should be the prevention, as far as possible, of the incorrect application of electric lamps and fittings by means of advice, demonstrations, and publicity work. This would conduce to the comfort of others, and the limitation of physical harm, caused by improper exposure of the eye, for example, to light sources of high intrinsic brilliancy.

### Electric Cookers and Heaters.

Reference was made to the educative effect of well-lighted roads in calling attention to the necessity for better lighting in the home. Electric street lighting on housing estates, where carried out on approved lines, might have a real value in reducing the tendency for such districts to deteriorate into slum property. A system of hiring electric cookers brought the use of this type of appliance within reach of many, and its installation was usually followed by that of other miscellaneous devices.

On the question of heating the authors stated that the production of heat for use in the home, either directly or indirectly, by means of electricity, had several advantages. For example, rooms might be warmed at short notice without previous preparation, refuse was eliminated, and the heating might be discontinued without waste at any time. Houses supplied on an "all-in" tariff, with fairly complete electrical equipment, but retaining coal fires for long heating periods, showed a much better result, when analysed, than those which utilised electrical energy exclusively. The usual method of obtaining the domestic hot water supply, from a boiler heated from the kitchen fire, was very inefficient, and practised only because of the necessity of providing a fire in that quarter for other purposes, during the greater portion of the year. For electrical methods to prove successful a radical change in application was necessary. Explanation was given of the geyser and storage types of heaters, and it was stated that the electric geyser was not so desirable as other forms of water heaters, particularly where energy was supplied at a low rate in an "all in" tariff.

### Wireless Warning.

On this point the authors said: "During a comparatively short period, wireless broadcasting has attained an extraordinary popularity, and this development has been responsible, during recent months, for the production of many battery chargers and eliminators. These appliances have been made available for sale, without any apparent reference to the regulations of the supply authorities. Already prominence has been given to the fires and serious accidents, due to the handling of radio equipment in close proximity to apparatus connected to a public supply system. It is even more necessary, then, to adopt safety methods in this connection.

### Flexible Cord.

"Although the institution regulations contain no specific rules for wireless apparatus, there exist, in the various sections, requirements which cover practically all types, and a brief reference to some may not be out of place. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to mention the use of circular flexible cord, but the fact that most wireless apparatus manufacturers fail to fit a sufficient justification. In rectifiers, transformers, and so forth all live parts should be completely enclosed in earthed metal cases.

### D.C. Eliminators.

"In the opinion of the writers, all such appliances should be equipped with three-core circular flex entering the casing through a suitable bush, and the appliances should be so constructed that the earthed wall socket. So far as eliminators for use on a direct current supply are concerned, it is apparent that the terminals and connections on the receiving set are in direct electrical connection with the supply, and that the receiver, therefore, comes within the scope of the appropriate regulations. It follows that, unless the eliminator, receiver and loudspeaker are incorporated in one unit, so constructed that it will pass the strictest examination, the current consumers are unsuitable for connection to a supply system coming within the scope of the regulations. The fact that the presence of a wireless receiving set in a room alters the electrical requirements, so far as earthing is concerned does not seem to have been generally appreciated; and the familiarity of the wireless enthusiast with dry batteries, cells and accumulators, and the soldering iron, breeds contempt of electric power. Examples of foolish "repairs" to electrical apparatus, undertaken by such individuals, have come to notice.

### Devices Against Drudgery.

It was pointed out that a variety of miscellaneous apparatus is available for use in the home, and many form real conveniences and tended to reduce drudgery. A factor of great importance in the development of the domestic load was the introduction of a cooker hiring scheme. Schemes for the hire of wash boilers, hire purchase of appliances, and assisted wiring were now in operation. With such divergent opinions as frequently exist in different districts it was extremely desirable that some central authorising body should be constituted whose duty would be to examine carefully all appliances and issue certificates or badges of approval for those passing the prescribed tests, in much the same way that electricity meters are approved by the National Physical Laboratory. If development was to be fostered the supply departments should undertake the role of consultant to the domestic consumer to a considerable extent. The essence of any successful scheme was maintenance, and unification of control was essential to success.

### Centralisation.

Each contractor in a city could not reasonably be expected to stock a large quantity of miscellaneous spare parts, nor to provide well equipped workshops to handle a somewhat erratic class of business. It followed, therefore, that the work could only be handled economically and satisfactorily by centralisation, and, as a logical conclusion, by the supply authority. In the past this aspect had not received sufficient consideration. The supply departments alone were in the position to provide adequate service. The principal benefits which would accrue from such service would be satisfied consumers and increased revenue by keeping consuming devices in operation. There was necessity for co-operation between authorities and for adoption of standard methods and appliances, so that proper advantage might be taken of the phenomenal development which was even now becoming apparent. Considerable improvement was necessary before many devices could be regarded as sound engineering products. The experiences gained with a large cooker scheme indicated what could be done by careful examination and organisation and greater co-operation with manufacturers. To the less opulent class of consumer cost was all important, but quality should not be sacrificed. Deferred purchase schemes might do much to bring electrical appliances within the reach of consumers of small means, but prices must be brought down and reliability improved. Continuity of supply had long been the watchword of the supply engineer, but a new slogan was now presented, and that was in its widest sense service.

### The Sale of Electricity.

The second paper, by Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Vignoles, director and secretary of the British Electrical Association, dealt with selling more electricity. He stated that all undertakings will in future buy directly or indirectly from the Board, and they had to decide how they would sell to the consumer. Whilst he pleaded for low prices, it was desirable that they should allow a fair margin of profit, and that some proportion of such profit should be put back into the business in purchasing meters, services, etc., so as to reduce the interest charges. A two-part tariff was necessary if the price to the consumer was to approximate to the cost of providing the supply, and such a tariff was desirable for the development of the more extensive use of electricity for domestic purposes other than lighting. The development of the use of electricity for the greatest variety of purposes was the surest way to reduce costs, and much could be done in this direction. The object should be to encourage the growth of a longer hour load, and the sale of the maximum number of units to each consumer.

### Uses to be Developed.

Some of the uses which could be developed were cooking, refrigeration, wash boilers, heating by radiators, etc., and water heating. Considerable development had already taken place in the use of electricity for these purposes. He emphasised the need of a sales policy and sales organisation, suggested that assistance should be given in the wiring of houses, and said the ideal way of collecting charges was by slot meter. In developing new uses for electricity, he said it was necessary to assist the consumer, especially in the early stages, by providing appliances on easy terms. Special attention should be paid to new houses and new areas where houses were being built, and to young people setting up housekeeping for the first time. On the question of propaganda and publicity, he said an additional £20,000 per year could be obtained if all supply undertakings contributed on the full scale, and if the manufacturing interests contributed proportionately a revenue of £100,000 could be obtained and great national work done which would have a decided effect on the future of the industry and every individual undertaking.

### Points of the Discussion.

The discussion on the papers was opened by Mrs Lamb, Manchester, who urged that the installation of wiring be perfect as possible, and said she had been astounded, as a point of complaint, at having to find that the wiring had been done in total disregard of all regulations. (Laughter.) All appliances should be adequately earthed. Many women, if they got a shock, could not easily be persuaded to continue the use of electrical appliances. She had had the story of a cook who broke some valuable china, and her excuse was that she could not help it, because when she touched the electric cooker she got "pins and needles" in her arm. (Laughter.) They wanted all new houses wired, so that people living in them, especially in the small houses, might have the same conveniences as those living in bigger houses. (Applause.) It was in the electrical appliances where the help of the domestic woman to electricity became apparent, and it was in them that it was most difficult to get people to adopt them. An objection raised by one woman to electricity because she would sooner have something that she could smell was noted. (Laughter.)

Mrs G. H. Lake, Cheltenham, commended the work of the Women's Electrical Association.

Mr E. E. Hoadley, Maidstone, expressed the opinion that the supply of hot water by electricity was going to be one of the biggest outlets for electricity in the next 10 years.

### Electricity and Health.

The Mayor of West Ham pleaded for a development of the use of electricity from the point of view of health, remarking that the general public had little knowledge of how it had benefited the ordinary routine of life. He suggested that it had not been sufficiently exploited by the medical profession, which had not taken advantage of its potentialities. A link between the electrical and medical professions would be fruitful. (Hear, hear.)

Ald. Mrs Hammer, Hackney, on propaganda said they must get the lady of the house, siding: "You may pipe as you like, but if the lady won't dance, where are you? (Laughter.) The Women's Association would be a great help, and was increasing in influence and practical help, and they were not "the cuckoo in the nest." (Laughter and applause.)

Dr. S. Z. Ferranti, Hollinwood, stressed the point that the most important factor in the domestic use of electricity was service. A great deal of good and usefulness was not noticed, but the less troublesome it was noticed (Hear, hear). The trouble should, therefore, be too great to keep customers satisfied. Every engineer should live in an "all electric" house, and there ought to be no chairman of an electric supply committee who lived in other than an "all electric" house (Laughter and hear, hear). The want of standardisation stood very much in the way of electrical development. (Hear, hear). It was important that there should be one voltage of supply all over the country, as varying voltages were a serious difficulty in the use of appliances. (Hear, hear.) Two circuits in a house—one for light and one for power—were a waste, and unjustified. (Hear, hear.)

### Prejudice and Ignorance.

Lady Brooks, Birmingham, spoke of the difficulty of piercing prejudice and overcoming ignorance, and said there was a great prejudice, especially by older domestic servants, against electricity. They therefore had to develop a more scientific mind in the woman outlook. With patience and co-operation, however, she believed they would go forward the electrical age tremendously.

Mr John Christie, Brighton, spoke of the responsibility of giving girls in schools an opportunity of becoming acquainted with up-to-date appliances.

The papers had spoken, thanks were accorded to the writers of the papers.

In the afternoon the women visited the exhibition of Local Authority Companies, members and engineer members held private business meetings.

### CONVENTION DINNER.

#### Speeches Made in Two Rooms.

Both the Old Pump Room and the Concert Hall were requisitioned for the occasion of the annual dinner in connection with the conference, and there were two sets of speakers, of which precedence was accorded to the president, Mr F. W. Purse, of West Ham, who in the chair.

The "I.E.A." was toasted on the proposition of Sir Andrew R. Duncan, chairman of the Central Electricity Board, who, in cordial terms, referred to the relations existing between the association and the Board. Although the 1926 Act was regarded with suspicion, yet the Board was now at work in close harmony with municipal electricians. The members of the Board did not enter into their tasks as men who looked for miracles, but awaited opportunities to serve the public.

The President, with his gift of good humour, "dubbed" amid laughter, the Board as the "C.E.B."—Cheap Electricity Brokers." They had expected, he said, the 1926 Act with hostility, but they realised that it was one of the things which, even if disliked, had to be endured.

The toast of the "City of Bath and the County Borough of West Ham," was submitted by Councillor J. H. Bath, who said that Bath, under its present administration, was creating as great and as good traditions as those of the past. If the Bath position of a man's happiness was the reputation of his city, then the reputation of Bath was, he contended, one to be envied. He was the president had served his apprenticeship in Bristol, and after going to Bath had eventually reached West Ham. Bath was one of the pioneers of electrical development, and those connected with it in the early stages had laid the foundations on which the city's electrical undertaking could grow.

### "Poor Citizens."

The Mayor of Bath responded, and then introduced the Mayoress, who said that they were all poor in Bath—except the Mayor, and he was not rich enough to compete with hospitality in which he entertained his visitors.

The Mayor of West Ham also responded.

Toast of the "Ladies and Visitors" was given by Mr G. New, of Cardiff, and Mr A. Ellis (Cardiff) and Miss Haslett responded.

In the Old Pump Room the vice-president, Mr A. E. Enmore, presided. The "I.M.E.A." was given by Mr F. R. Martin, of Birmingham, while the "City of Bath" toast was replied to by Alderman Sir Harry Hall.

Following the dinner dancing took place in the Concert Hall.

## A DERBY DAY RAID.

### Heavy Fine on Staple Hill Man.

A Derby Day raid by the police on a Staple Hill house was described at the local Police Court yesterday, when Mary Mary Kendall (36), married woman, and Herbert W. Kendall (34), of 65, High Street, Staple Hill, were summoned for keeping a betting house and using it for the purpose of receiving deposits on bets. Mr R. E. Pullen represented the defendants, and pleaded guilty for the male defendant and not guilty for Mrs Kendall.

Sergt Wakefield said he kept observation on the house on various occasions, and saw four persons visit the house, and on one occasion he saw a visitor hand something which looked like a betting slip and money to the female defendant.

### Slips of Papers.

From his post of observation he could see slips of paper on the table, and also entries being made in a book. On June 6th—which was Derby Day—the police entered the house with a search warrant, and when the latter was read to the male defendant he replied, "You are right. All the papers I have are on the table." A search revealed that in the house there were 31 betting slips relating to 77 horses, £2 2s 6d in money, a racing paper and several betting books. In the early afternoon a small girl came to the door and handed in 6d and a slip of paper relating to Sunny Jim, which came runner that day. The male defendant said he only collected and received bets for a registered bookmaker; posting them to him each day. P.C. Teal corroborated.

### Only An Agent.

Mr Pullen said that the male defendant had been under the impression that he could legally act as an agent for someone else. He had finished with betting for the future. Mr Kendall, quoted defendant's long war service record, stating that he had served from 1915 to 1919, and was wounded twice.

Mrs Kendall denied having had anything to do with betting. She had remonstrated with her son about receiving bets on many occasions.

Edward Burchill and William Lennard stated that in their opinion it was liable to the house they had seen no betting transactions take place.

The magistrates imposed a total fine of £20 on Herbert Kendall. In the case of Mrs Kendall, the Chairman stated that the Bench were confident she knew that betting was being carried on in the house, but in view of her previous good character she would be bound over for 12 months in the sum of £20.

## IRISH CHANNEL SWIM.

### Miss Gleitze Held Up by Bad Weather

Mr Hugh Muir, who is to act as pilot for Miss Mercedes Gleitze in her attempt to swim the Irish Channel, stated yesterday that it is probable the swim will not take place for a week or thereabouts owing to adverse conditions. The tides are not suitable at present, and although the weather is improving it is not likely it will have sufficiently settled for such a swim for several days.

"Everything is in readiness on both sides of the channel," he added, "and all we are waiting for is the weather.

The distance across the Channel to Donaghadee is 21 miles.

### Clifton Dealer's Defence.

William Henry Payne, of 41, Alma Vale Road, Clifton, was summoned for selling milk on May 9 which was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 11.6 per cent.

Mr Simpson (Inspector under the Foods and Drugs Act) said he went to defendant's shop and took a sample from a bowl of milk on the counter. On analysis the sample was found to be 22 per cent. deficient in milk fat. Defendant stated that he obtained the milk from a farmer at Westbury. An analysis of a sample of the latter's milk showed there was no deficiency.

Mr Scammell pleaded not guilty on behalf of defendant, who said he had been 21 years in business on his own and had had 11 years' experience in the trade.

Payne denied tampering with the milk. He attributed the poorness of the quality to bad pasture and the condition of the cows. He was a dairyman for the milk.

Ernest Marsh farmer and dairyman of Westbury, said he supplied milk to the defendant. The sample taken of his milk was up to standard, but the pasture at the time of year was very poor.

Charles Robins, of Filton, an employe of Mr Marsh, said the milk was not tampered with during the time it was in his charge. The milk was properly cooled and put in clean, dry churns.

Marsh recalled, said that the cold wind during the night would make a difference in the quality of the milk given by the cows in the pasture.

Mrs Payne also gave evidence that the milk had not been tampered with, and the case was dismissed.

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Good Grocers sell it

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## WEIGHTED WITH 40 POUNDS OF LEAD.

### Man Whose Body Was Found in Floating Harbour.

Mr A. E. Barker held an inquest yesterday on the body of Ernest Fletcher (42), of 8, Pennywell Road, Lower Weston, Bath, who fell from scaffolding while working at the Atlas Insurance Company's new premises in Clare Street. Mr E. A. Painter represented the employers of the deceased, and others present were Mr J. Owner, H.M. Inspector of Factories, Mr A. C. Endacott, Assistant Inspector, Mr C. S. Baston, and Mr W. E. Pidgeon (Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers). Their evidence was to the effect that the deceased was working on a platform about 33ft. high, and that he apparently stumbled at a point where this platform joined another platform. He died at the Infirmary the same day from the injuries he received by his fall. Death was due to shock from multiple injuries. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Sir Walter Gilbey has been re-elected president of the Shorthorn Horse Association of Great Britain.

## Fatal Fall From Scaffolding

The inquiry was resumed yesterday by Mr A. E. Barker, concerning the death of Richard Charles Mitchell (30), bricklayer, of Lockstrom Road, Lower Weston, Bath, who fell from scaffolding while working at the Atlas Insurance Company's new premises in Clare Street. Mr E. A. Painter represented the employers of the deceased, and others present were Mr J. Owner, H.M. Inspector of Factories, Mr A. C. Endacott, Assistant Inspector, Mr C. S. Baston, and Mr W. E. Pidgeon (Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers). Their evidence was to the effect that the deceased was working on a platform about 33ft. high, and that he apparently stumbled at a point where this platform joined another platform. He died at the Infirmary the same day from the injuries he received by his fall. Death was due to shock from multiple injuries. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."


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